

Control: Lec 2

Root locus

stability

Algebraic methods

↳ Routh array

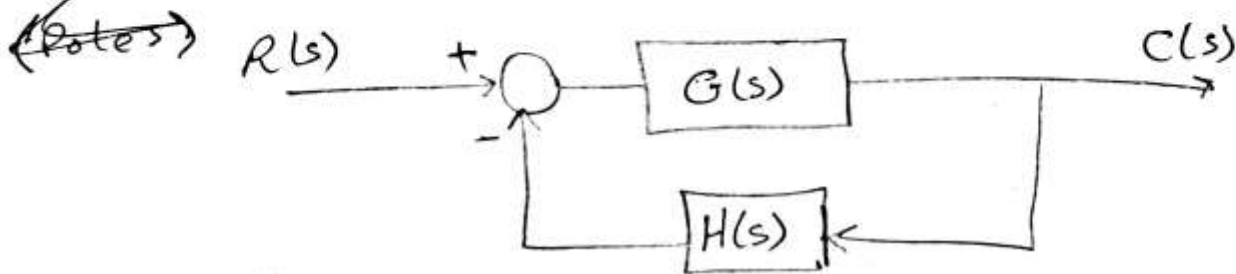
Graphical methods

* Root locus

* Bode diagram

* Polar plot

~~Root locus~~ the locus of roots of ch. equation



$$\text{C.L.T.F} \equiv \text{closed loop transfer function} = \frac{G(s)}{1 + GH(s)}$$

$$\text{o.L.T.F} = GH(s)$$

$$\text{ch. eqn.} \quad \boxed{1 + GH(s) = 0}$$

Root locus

The locus of the roots of ch. equation (Poles) that depend on variable Parameter (K) that takes positive values ($0 \rightarrow \infty$)

Ex: given o.l.t.f = $\frac{K}{s(s+1)}$

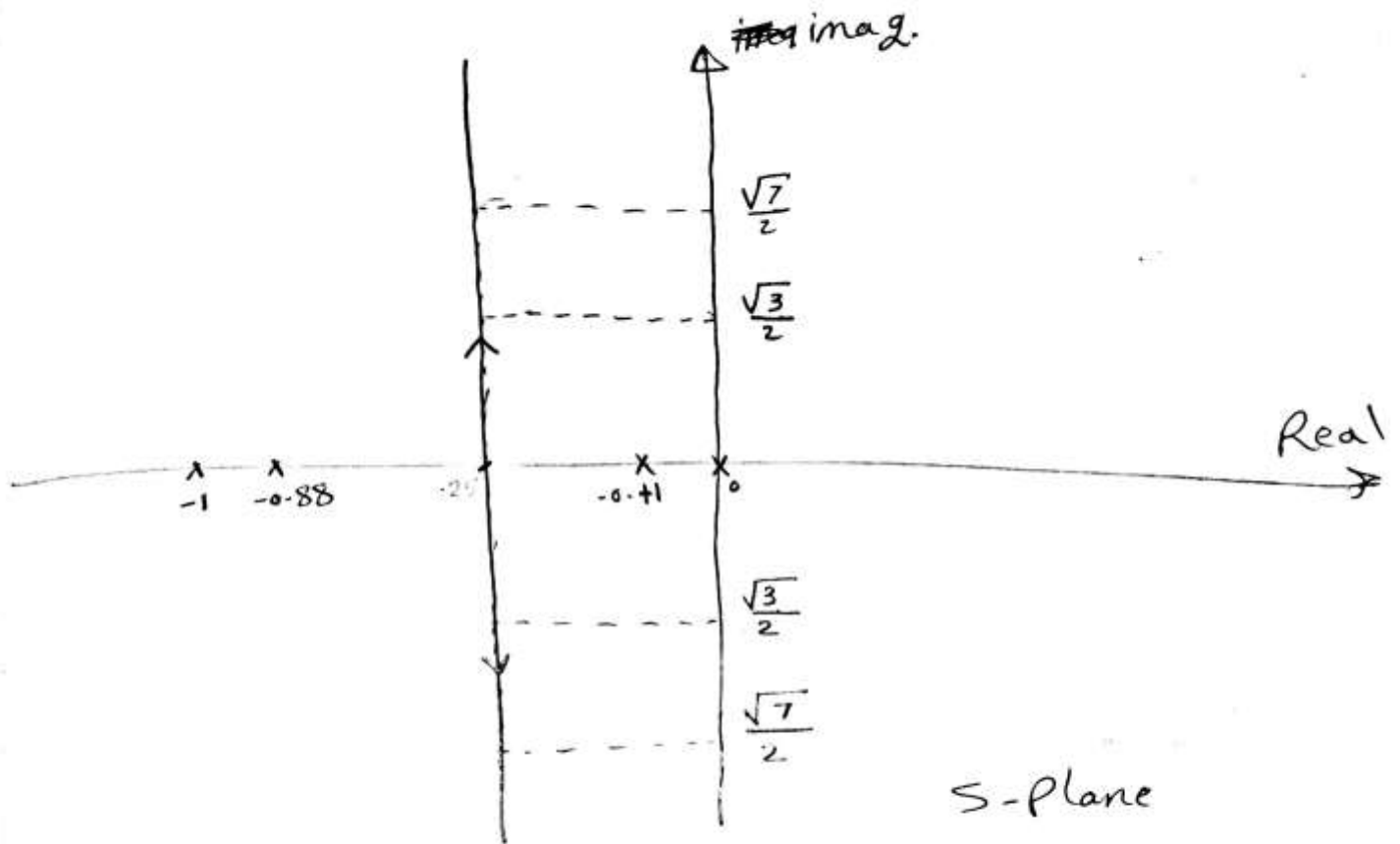
ch. eq $1 + G H(s) = 0$

$$1 + \frac{K}{s(s+1)} = 0$$

~~$s(s+1) + K = 0$~~ \Rightarrow $s^2 + s + K = 0$ ch. eqn

K	0	0.1	0.25	1	2
$s_{1,2}$	0, -1	-0.11, -0.08	$-\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}$	$-\frac{1}{2} \pm j\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$-\frac{1}{2} \pm j\frac{\sqrt{7}}{2}$

$$s_{1,2} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1-4K}}{2}$$



EX: $G H(s) = \frac{K(s+1)}{s(s+3)(s+4)}$

* Draw the root locus and find the range of K that make the system stable.

Sol

① o.l. ~~poles~~ poles \Rightarrow 3 poles (0, -3, -4)

o.l. zeros \Rightarrow 1 zero -1

2

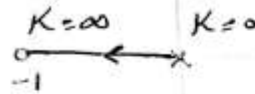
[3] Lec 2

② s-plane

Poles \rightarrow x

zero \rightarrow o

↑ imag.



Real \rightarrow

ال (zero) ثابت دائماً
التغير في K يغير من (Poles)
تتأثر الفترة من 0 \leftarrow -1
-4 \leftarrow -3

السهم من 0 \leftarrow -1 \leftarrow -3 \leftarrow -4
حركة ال (Pole)

end at zero \Rightarrow 0 $K=\infty$

Poles \Rightarrow x $K=0$

لحنا بنفترج! ننا شغالين بال (open-loop) بس حقيقة
هيا بالمثل ال (closed-loop) عند $K=0$

$$\frac{K(s+1)}{s(s+3)(s+4)} \Rightarrow 1 + \frac{K(s+1)}{s(s+3)(s+4)} = 0$$

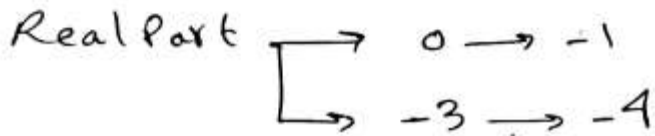
[4] Lec 2

③ Real Part:-

هيا الفترة على ~~ال~~ ^{يمين} عدد ال Pole ، zero فردى
 او خليط منهم .

ال (Real-part) منقطة ال (s-plane)

تكون من 0 ← -1 ← -3 ← -4



④ Breaking Point :-

نقطة تقع على ال (Real Part) ، ال K عندها تكون أكبر ما يمكن
 و أقل ما يمكن

Breaking Point

Break away point

Break in point

نقطة تقاطع

K_{max}

K_{min}

$K=0$ $K=0$

$K=0$

Real part

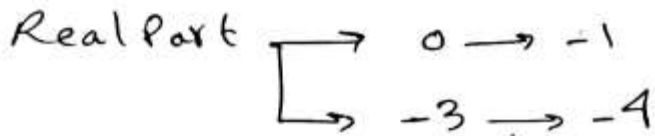
$K=0$

③ Real Part:-

هيا الفترة على ~~ال~~ ^{يمين} عدد ال Pole ، zero فردى
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ال (Real-part) منقطة ال (s-plane)

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نقطة تقع على ال (Real Part) ، ال K عندها تكون أكبر ما يمكن
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Break away point

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نقطة تقاطع

K_{max}

K_{min}

$K=0$ $K=0$

$K=0$

Real part

$K=0$

ch. equation

$$1 + GH(s) = 0$$

$$GH(s) = -1$$

$$\frac{K(s+1)}{s(s+3)(s+4)} = -1$$

$$K = - \left[\frac{s(s+3)(s+4)}{s+1} \right] = - \frac{s^3 + 7s^2 + 12s}{(s+1)}$$

$$\frac{dK}{ds} = 0$$

$$= - \frac{(s+1)(3s^2 + 14s + 12) - (s^3 + 7s^2 + 12s)(1)}{(s+1)^2} = 0$$

$$(s+1)(3s^2 + 14s + 12) - (s^3 + 7s^2 + 12s) = 0$$

$$s^3 + 5s^2 + 7s + 6 = 0 \Rightarrow s_{1,2,3} = -3.48 \pm j1.07$$

← أكثر من نقطة

Breaking Point at $s_b = -3.48$

← أكثر من (2-poles) حرجين

$$K_b \Big|_{s_b = -3.48} = - \left(\frac{s(s+3)(s+4)}{s+1} \right) = 0.35$$

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[5] Asymptotes تغير خطوط وهمية

← بتعرف ال (Poles) هيمش في أي اتجاه بعد ما يتحرك
ال (real part)

→ to get it we need

$$\textcircled{1} \text{ number of Asymptotes} = n - m = 3 - 1 = 2$$

Where $n \rightarrow$ no. of Poles

$m \rightarrow$ no. of zeroes

$$\textcircled{2} \rho_c = \frac{\sum \text{Poles} - \sum \text{Zero}}{n - m} = \frac{(0 - 3 - 4) - (-1)}{2} = -3$$

↙ center of
Asymptotes

$$\textcircled{3} \theta = \frac{(2L + 1) 180}{n - m}$$

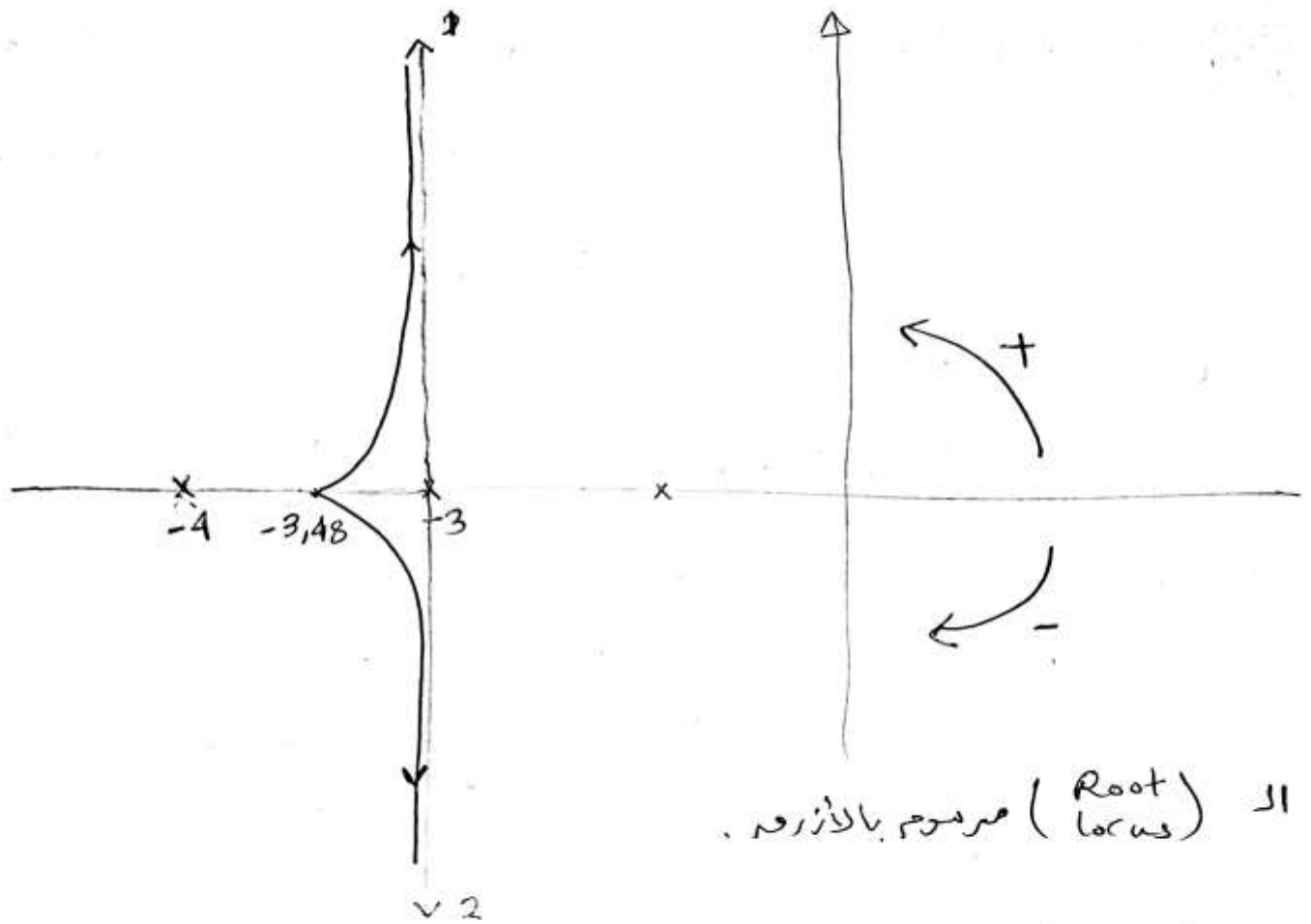
$L = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots$
← على حسب عدد الزوايا التي محتاجها

← هنا عندي خطين محتاج زاويتهم

$$L = 0 \rightarrow \theta_1 = +90^\circ$$

$$L = 1 \rightarrow \theta_2 = 270^\circ = -90^\circ$$

[7] Lec 2



~~stable system~~

→ system is stable for all $K > 0$

check (حاجة! اختيارية)

ch. eqn: $1 + G H(s) = 0$

$$1 + \frac{K(s+1)}{s(s+3)(s+4)} = 0$$

$$s(s+3)(s+4) + K(s+1) = 0$$

[8] Lec 2

$$s^3 + 7s^2 + 12s + Ks + K = 0$$

$$s^3 + 7s^2 + (12+K)s + K = 0$$

Routh array

s^3	1	$12+K$	
s^2	7	K	
s^1	$\frac{7(12+K)-K}{7}$		$7 > 0$ ①
s^0	K	$7 > 0$	②

$$\textcircled{1} \quad 7(12+K) - K > 0$$

$$84 + 7K - K > 0$$

$$6K > -84$$

$$K > -14$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad K > 0$$

→ range of stability $K > 0$

← لا يوجد (Zain) بالبال

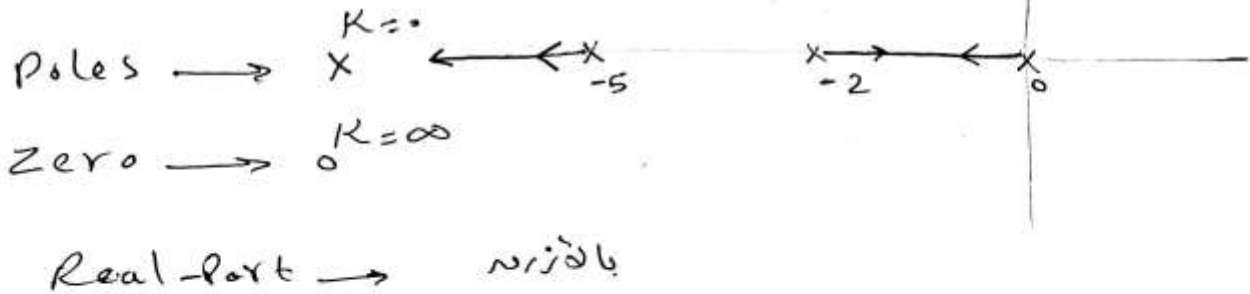
[9] Lec 2

Ex:2 $G H(s) = \frac{K}{s(s+2)(s+5)}$

① o.l. Poles $\Rightarrow 0, -2, -5$

o.l. zeros $\Rightarrow \emptyset$

② s-plane



③ Real-part $\begin{cases} 0 \rightarrow -2 \\ -5 \rightarrow -\infty \end{cases}$

④ Breaking Point

ch. eqn $\Rightarrow 1 + G H = 0 \Rightarrow G H(s) = -1$

$$\frac{K}{s(s+2)(s+5)} = -1 \Rightarrow K = -s(s+2)(s+5)$$

$$s^3 + 7s^2 + 10s$$

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$$\frac{dK}{ds} = 0 = -(3s^2 + 14s + 10) = 0$$

$$3s^2 + 14s + 10 = 0$$

$$s_{1,2} = -0.88 \quad \& \quad -3.78$$

✓✓
xx

$$s_b = -0.88$$

$$K_b \Big|_{s \rightarrow s_b = -0.88} = - (s(s+2)(s+5)) = 4.06$$

5] Asymptotes

① no. of Asymptotes = $n - m = 3 - 0 = 3$

② $\sigma_c = \frac{\sum \text{Poles} - \sum \text{Zero}}{n - m} = \frac{(0 - 2 - 5) - (0)}{3} = \frac{-7}{3}$

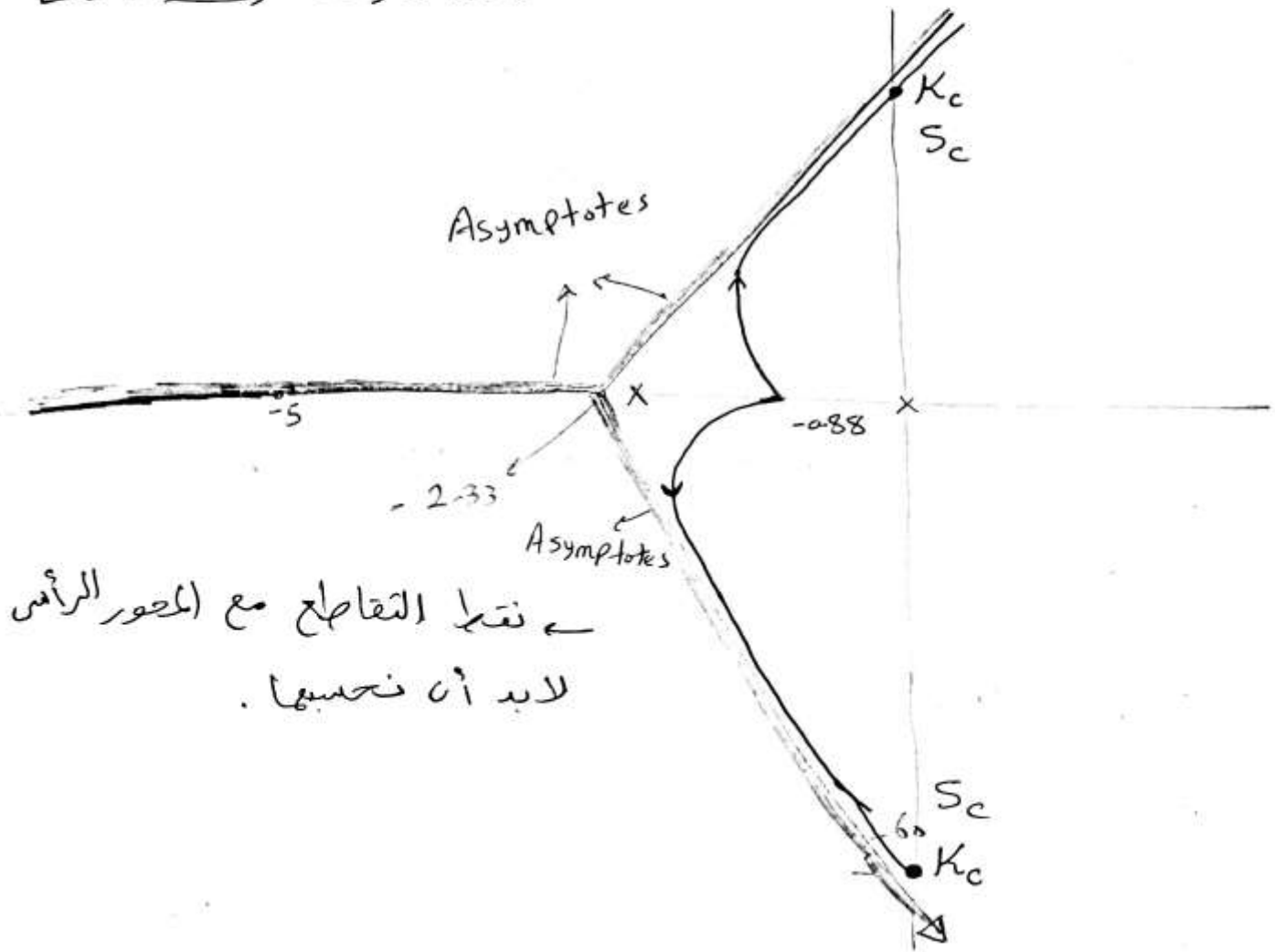
$$\sigma_c = -2.33$$

③ $\theta = \frac{(2L+1)180^\circ}{n-m}$

$$L=0 \rightarrow \theta_1 = 60^\circ$$

$$L=1 \rightarrow \theta_2 = 180^\circ$$

$$L=2 \rightarrow \theta_3 = 300^\circ = -60^\circ$$



16) At $imaJ$ axis

$$\text{ch. eqn } 1 + G H(s) = 0$$

$$s(s+2)(s+5) + K = 0$$

$$s^3 + 7s^2 + 10s + K = 0$$

12) Lec 2

$$\begin{array}{c|cc} s^3 & 1 & 70 \\ s^2 & 7 & K \\ s^1 & \frac{70-K}{7} & 70 \\ s^0 & K & 70 \end{array}$$

يوجد شرطان وتقاطعهما هو ما يعطينا النتيجة

① $\frac{70-K}{7} > 70$

$K < 70$

② $K > 0$

Range of stability

~~0 < K < 70~~
 $0 < K < 70$

at $K = 70$

The row $s \Rightarrow$ has zero's value

$K_c = 70$

جذورها هي الجذور الواقعة على المحور الرأس.

$A(s) = 7s^2 + K_c = 0$

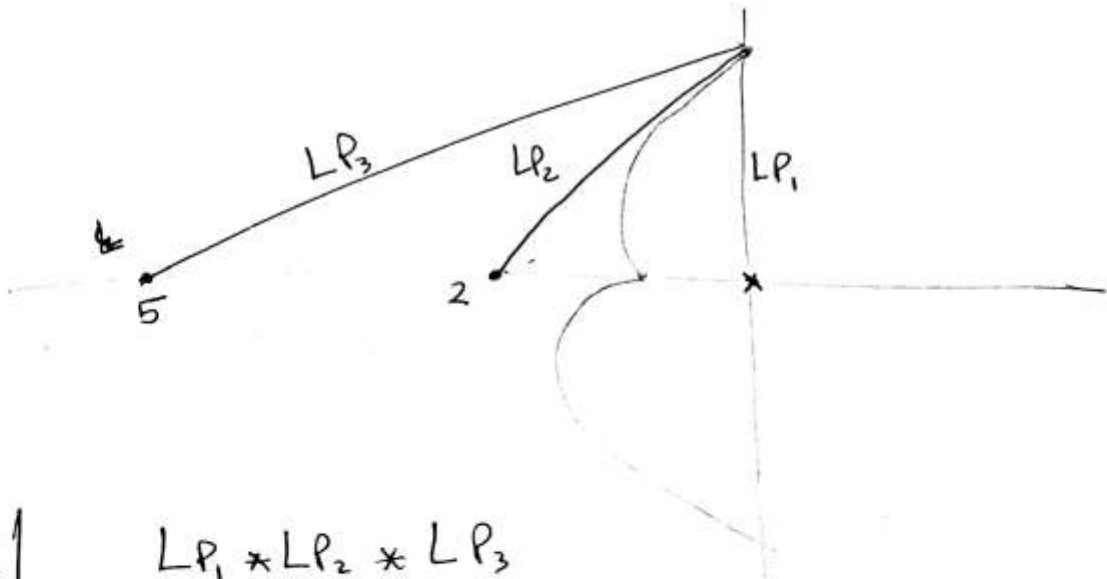
$7s^2 + 70 = 0 \rightarrow s^2 = -10$

$s_c = \pm j\sqrt{10}$

K at point s_0 located on the root locus:

$$K \Big|_{s_0} = \frac{\prod \text{Poles}}{\prod \text{Zeros}}$$

(report) إثبات القانون
 (ch. eqn) ابتداءً
 هو مستقيم من



$$K \Big|_{s_0} = \frac{LP_1 * LP_2 * LP_3}{1}$$

EX:3

$$G H(s) = \frac{K(s+4)}{s(s+2)}$$

① o-L. poles $\rightarrow 0, -2$

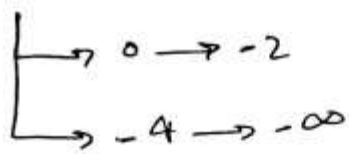
o-L. zeros $\rightarrow -4$

② s-plane

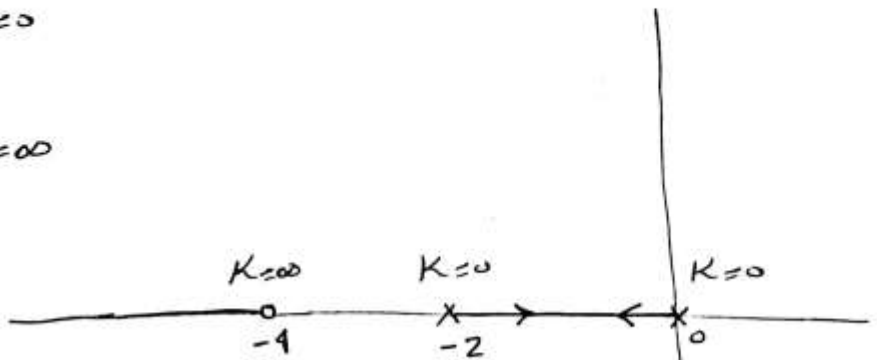
Pole \rightarrow $K=0$
X

Zero \rightarrow $K=\infty$
o

Real Part



ال (Zero) لا يتحرك فلا يعمل (Real Part)
ولمّا $K \rightarrow \infty$ يروحوا ليّه ويعملوا ..



④ Asymptotes

① no. of asy. = $n - m = 2 - 1 = 1$

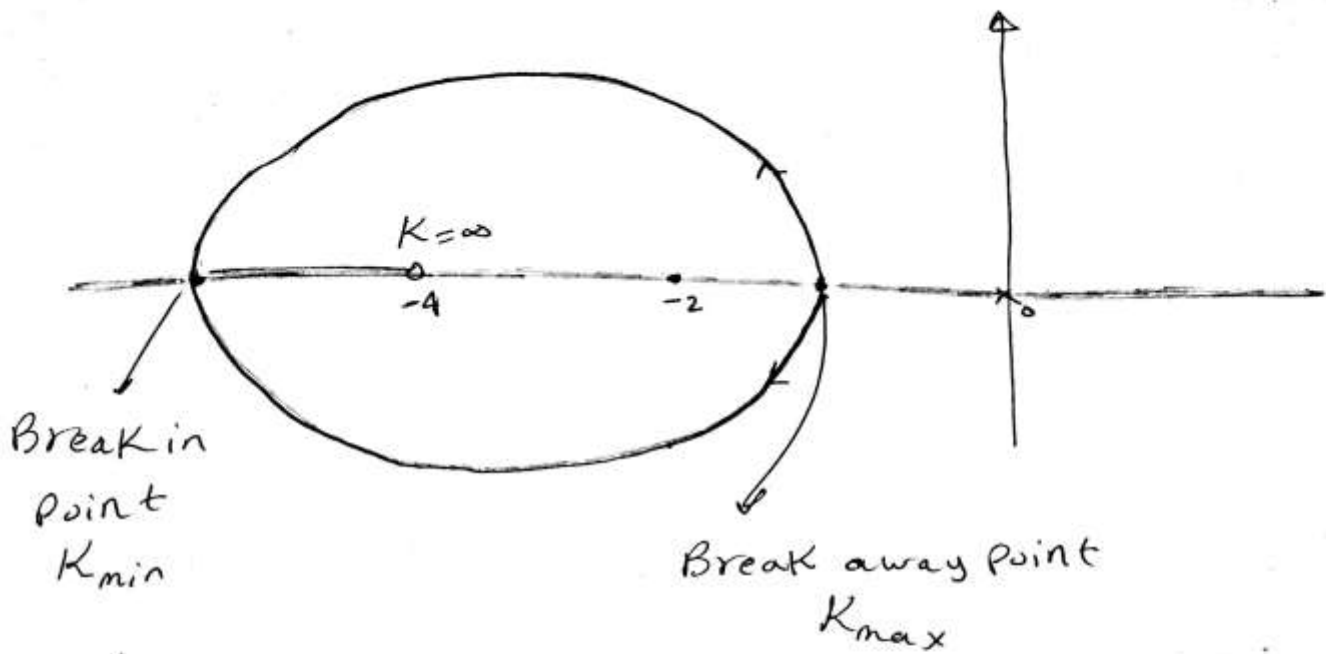
② $\sigma_c = \frac{(0 - 2) - (-4)}{1} = 2$

③ $\theta = \frac{(2L + 1) 180}{\frac{n - m}{L} \rightarrow 1}$

$L = 0 \rightarrow \theta = 180$

مع $L=0$ استقيبه بشي من الخطوط
دي لأنه الخط عندى بزاية 180

$L=2$



← حدثت قتها دم هنا بسبب في وجود الدائرة دي .

→ فنحن بـ K_{min} ، K_{max} ونظركم من يعرف هنعرف قطر الدائرة ونعرف نصيب المركز .

④ Breaking Point

ch. eqn $1 + GH(s) = 0 \Rightarrow GH(s) = -1$

$$\frac{K(s+4)}{s(s+2)} s-1 \Rightarrow K = - \left[\frac{s(s+2)}{s+4} \right]$$

$$\frac{dK}{ds} = 0 \Rightarrow - \left[\frac{(s+4)(2s+2) - (s^2+2s)}{(s+4)^2} \right] = 0$$

$$(s+4)(2s+2) - (s^2 + 2s) = 0$$

$$s^2 + 8s + 8 = 0$$

$$s_{1,2} = \frac{-1.17}{\downarrow \text{Break-away point}} \quad \& \quad \frac{-6.83}{\curvearrowright \text{Break-in point}}$$

Breaking Point

$$\textcircled{1} s_{b1} = -1.17 \Rightarrow K_{sb1} = 0.34$$

$$\textcircled{2} s_{b2} = -6.83 \Rightarrow K_{sb2} = 11.65$$

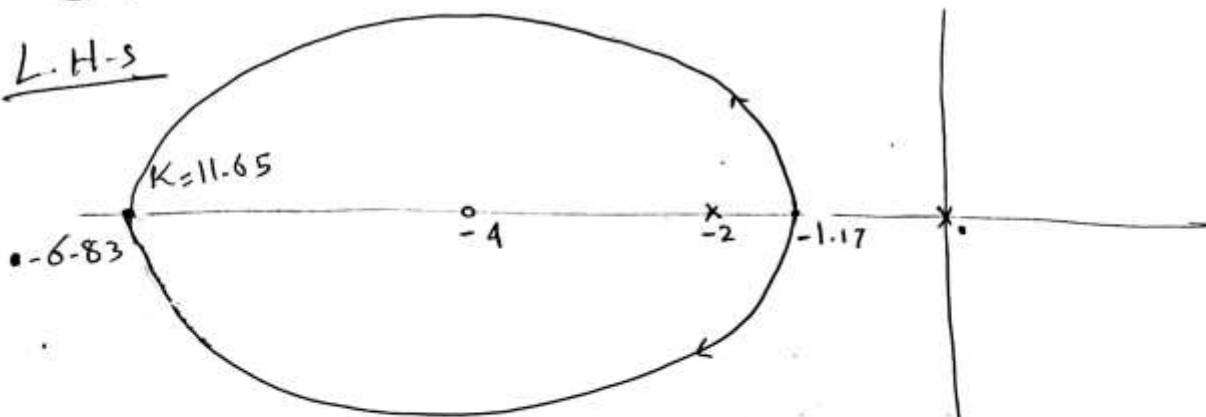
الدائرة

$$r = \frac{6.83 - 1.17}{2} = 2.83$$

$$c = -2.83 - 1.17 = -4$$

مركز الدائرة

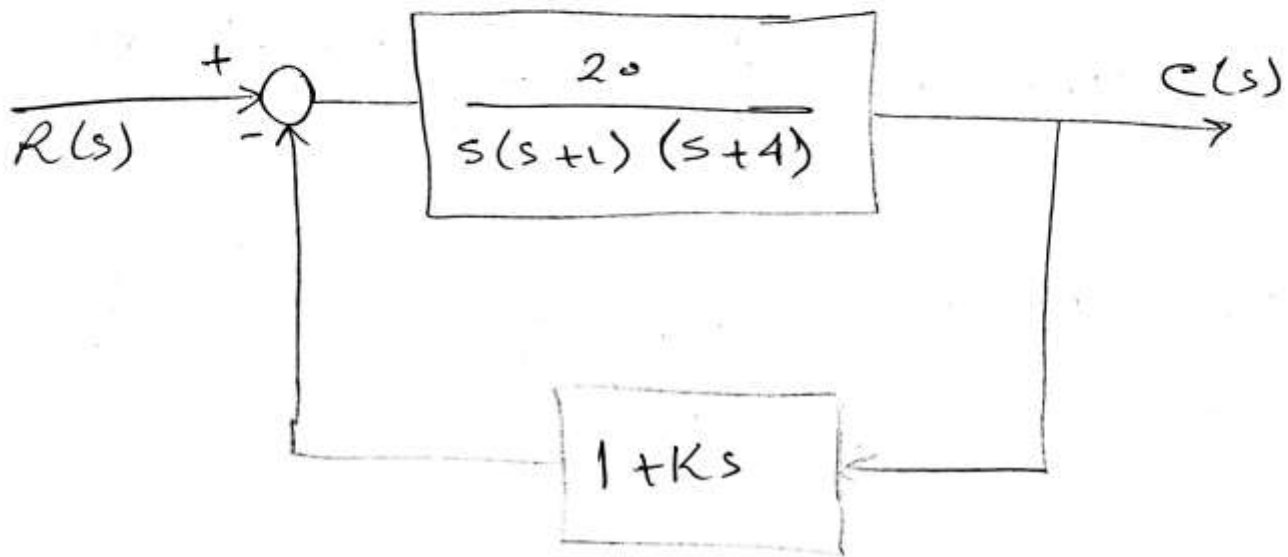
L.H.S



17 Lec 2

System stable for all $K > 0$.

Report



→ sketch the root locus and find the range of K for stability.

[18] Lec 2

← ملائمة K لا تجمع على شيء د (في تفرقة في s

$$GH(s) = \frac{(K+3)3}{(s+3)(s+2)}$$

← نرجع لهورة $HGH(s)$
ونقول ما بين K و 3 .

$$or = \frac{20K(s+2)}{(s+4)(s+5)}$$

$$K = 20K$$